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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/602,854	06/25/2003	Louis A. Stilp	RFID-0107	2099
43697	7590	11/02/2004	EXAMINER	
LOUIS A. STILP 1435 BYRD DRIVE BERWYN, PA 19312			STONE, JENNIFER A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2636	

DATE MAILED: 11/02/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/602,854

Applicant(s)

STILP, LOUIS A.

Examiner

Jennifer A Stone

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 June 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>Duplicate IDS. 7/4/04; 6/30/04</u>  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____.                                    |

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 2-6, 15, 23, 32-34, and 36-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

a. Claims 2-6, 15, 23, 32-34, and 39-41 are indefinite for using the word "can". The word "can" implies capability, which renders the claim indefinite. A definite term, such as the word "is", is suggested as a replacement of the word "can".

b. Claims 36-38 are indefinite because a "prior art security system" refers to a plurality of systems, methods, and devices. The examiner is unclear about the specific component, device, or method that is meant by the "prior art security system".

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 1-6, 23, 24, and 29-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Addy et al. (U.S. 6,445,291).

For claim 1, Addy discloses a first RFID reader for use in a security network (col 3, lns 48-52; Fig. 3, item 11) containing: a processor (Fig. 3, item 46), memory for storing program code and configuration data (Fig. 3, item 48; col 4, lns 17-22), a control function contained within the program code (col 4, lns 23-25 and 40-47; Fig. 3, item 18 and 44), and a first antenna for use in wireless communications (col 9, lns 30-33). Even though an antenna is not specifically disclosed in the first reader, a second reader (wireless key sensor) contains an antenna. It is inherent that the first reader contains an antenna to facilitate bi-directional communication between the sensors and reader.

For claim 2, the security network can be used in a building with at least one opening to be monitored for intrusion (col 5, lns 16-18). Glass break detectors are used to monitor an opening for intrusion.

For claim 3, Addy discloses the security network to be used in a building to be monitored for smoke or fire (col 5, ln 18).

For claim 4, Addy discloses a first RFID transponder, wherein the first RFID reader can receive wireless communications from the first RFID transponder (col 6, lns 54-58; Fig. 3, item 21 – remote sensors).

For claim 5, Addy discloses a second RFID reader (Fig. 3, item 34), and wherein the first RFID reader (Fig. 3, item 11) receives wireless communication from the second RFID reader (col 8, lns 17-22).

For claim 6, the first RFID reader (Fig. 3, item 11) receives a wireless communications from the first RFID transponder (Fig. 3, items 21 and 34) to the second RFID reader (Fig. 3, item 34). The wireless key is a transceiver (col 8, Ins 17-22).

For claim 23, Abby discloses the first RFID reader to further contain a sensor that can monitor an environmental parameter in at least a portion of the building (col 5, Ins 18 and 19).

For claim 24, the environmental parameter is the presence of smoke (col 5, Ins 18 and 19).

For claim 29, an operation of the first RFID reader is under the control of the master controller contained within the security network (col 8, Ins 1-5).

For claim 30, the master controller is contained within a device in the security network other than the first RFID reader (Fig. 3, items 11 and 12; col 6, Ins 36-40).

For claim 31, Addy discloses the master controller (Fig. 3, item 18; col 4, Ins 21-25) contained with the first RFID reader. The first reader comprises the devices of the adaptive console. The display and keypad console is considered a master controller because an individual can control system functions using the console.

For claim 32, the master controller (Fig. 3, item 18) sends a command controlling at least one operation of another device (Fig. 3, items 12, 24, and 26) contained within the security network (col 4, Ins 23-28). The master controller

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sends command signals to the telephone dialer and the siren via a second control unit (Fig. 3, item 12; col 6, Ins 36 and 37).

For claim 33, Addy discloses the program code contained with the first RFID reader can be changed under the control of the master controller or control function contained within the security network (col 8, Ins 1-5).

For claim 34, Addy discloses the program code contained with the first RFID reader can be updated under the control of the master controller or control function contained within the security network (col 8, Ins 1-5).

For claim 35, the first RFID reader further contains an RFID transponder within the physical packaging of the first RFID reader (Fig. 4, items 44 and 13; col 4, Ins 66 and 67; col 5, Ins 1-6).

For claims 36-38, the first RFID reader contains an interface to a prior art security system, and can receive power and commands via the interface to a prior art security system (col 4, Ins 66 and 67; col 5, Ins 1-26). Figures 1 and 2 show a conventional RFID security system and Figure 3 shows modifications of a conventional RFID security system.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 7-9, 11, 13-15, 18, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Addy et al. (U.S. 6,445,291) and further in view of Pratt (U.S. 2004/0066280).

For claim 7, Addy does not disclose a second antenna with the first RFID reader; however, Pratt discloses using more than one antenna with a reader (parag 0027; Fig. Items 14 and 30). The second communication devices are also considered readers since they receive (and read) a signal (Fig. 1, item 18) from the first communication device (Fig. 1, item 12). It would have been obvious to incorporate more than one antenna on the RFID reader to facilitate various modes of communication.

For claim 8, Addy does not disclose a second antenna with the first RFID reader; however, Pratt discloses the first RFID reader to use only one of the first antenna or the second antenna in each wireless communications (parag. 0027). It would have been obvious to incorporate the second antenna for use in passive applications.

For claim 9, Addy discloses configuration data, but the data is not specific to determining antenna configuration. Pratt, on the other hand, uses configuration data that determines which of the first antenna or the second antenna to use in each wireless communications (parag 0029, Ins 1-3; parag 0030; parag 0058, Ins 7-12). It would have been obvious to use configuration data so the reader automatically determines the type of antenna appropriate for communication.

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For claim 11, Addy does not disclose supporting more than one modulation technique; however, Pratt discloses the RFID reader to support more than one modulation technique (parag 0012, Ins 1-6; parag 0035, Ins 3-6; parag 0037, Ins 1-7). It would have been obvious to provide the RFID reader to support more than one modulation technique in order to conserve electrical energy (parag 0036, Ins 12-16).

For claim 13, Addy does not disclose supporting more than one modulation technique; however, Pratt discloses the RFID reader to support Gaussian Frequency Shift Keying (parag 0031, Ins 6-9). It would have been obvious to provide the RFID reader to support more than one modulation technique in order to conserve electrical energy (parag 0036, Ins 12-16).

For claim 14, Addy does not disclose supporting more than one transmission power level; however, Pratt discloses the RFID reader to support more than one transmission power level (parag 0025, Ins 1-8). It would have been obvious to provide the RFID reader to support more than one transmission power level in order to conserve electrical energy (parag 0036, Ins 12-16).

For claim 15, Addy does not disclose the reader to vary its rate of transmitting RF energy; however, Pratt discloses the RFID reader to vary its rate of transmitting RF energy (parag 0037, Ins 1-7). It would have been obvious to provide the RFID reader to support more than one rate of RF transmission order to conserve electrical energy (parag 0036, Ins 12-16).

For claim 18, Addy discloses the first RFID reader further to contain a glass break detector; however, it is unclear if the detector is an acoustic



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transducer (col 5, ln 18). Pratt, on the other hand, does disclose a detector that transmits an acoustic signal to a reader (parag. 0019, lns 12-17). It would have been obvious to include an acoustic signal to detect sound as well as glass breakage.

For claim 19, Addy discloses the RFID reader further to contain algorithms (col 6, lns 25 and 26) to process frequency waves received by the glass detector; however, Addy does not disclose processing audio waves. Pratt, on the other hand, does disclose a detector that transmits an audio or acoustic signals to a reader (parag. 0019, lns 12-17). Acoustic is a function of frequency for a particular sound or audio source. It would have been obvious to include an acoustic signal to detect sound as well as glass breakage.

7. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Addy et al. (U.S. 6,445,291) and further in view of Brooking (U.S. 2002/0070863).

Addy discloses a battery with an RFID reader, but it is unclear if the battery is used as a back-up power supply (col 7, lns 8-11; Fig. 3, item 34). However, it is clear that Brooking provides an RFID reader that contains a back-up battery (parag 0042, lns 1-4 and 12-15; Fig. 3, item 33). It would have been obvious to include a back-up power source to support a primary power source in the event of a power failure of the primary power source.

8. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Addy et al. (U.S. 6,445,291) and further in view of Durtler (U.S. 6,271,754).

Addy does not disclose continuous wave modulation; however, Durtler discloses continuous wave modulation between a transmitter and receiver (col 2,

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Ins 16-19). It would have been obvious to provide a reader or receiver that supports continuous wave modulation frequency in order to accurately detect motion from an intruder.

9. Claim 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Addy et al. (U.S. 6,445,291) and further in view of Zaharia (U.S. 6,707,374).

For claim 16, Addy discloses an RFID reader to contain an algorithm for processing environmental parameters in a security application; however, the use of Doppler analysis is not used. However, Zaharia discloses motion detectors along with RFID sensors/readers that use Doppler microwave analysis. The Zaharia reference also pertains to a security application (col 2, Ins 16-23 and 38-40; Fig. 2, item 25). It would have been obvious to use Doppler motion detectors incorporated in RFID readers in order to quantify a number of persons/objects in a secure area in order to enhance security.

For claim 17, Addy discloses an RFID reader to contain an algorithm for processing environmental parameters in a security application; however, the use of Doppler analysis is not used. However, Zaharia discloses motion detectors to detect motion to the response wireless communications from a first RFID transponder (col 1, Ins 34-48). The transponders are the RFIDs associated with each individual to provide wireless communication to and from the motion detector. It would have been obvious to use Doppler motion detectors incorporated in RFID readers in order to quantify a number of persons/objects in a secure area in order to enhance security.

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10. Claims 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Addy and Pratt, as applied to claim 18, and further in view of Moskowitz et al. (U.S. 6,483,433).

For claim 20, Addy discloses the RFID reader further to contain algorithms (col 6, Ins 25 and 26) to process frequency waves received by the glass detector and Pratt discloses the acoustic transducer; however neither Addy nor Pratt disclose performing voice recognition. Moskowitz discloses a security access control system that uses an audio detector to perform voice recognition (col 2, Ins 37-40; col 3, Ins 16-19, 26, and 27; col 4, Ins 38-47 and 62-67). It would have been obvious that the RFID readers of both Pratt and Addy can incorporate voice recognition, in an access control environment, in order for an individual to leave a message at an entrance point with the intention of being delivered to a recipient.

For claim 21, Addy discloses the RFID reader further to commands from frequency waves; however, Addy does not disclose accepting voice recognition. Moskowitz discloses a reader to accept voice recognition (Fig. 2, items 270, 250, and 260; col 4, Ins 38-47 and 62-67). It would have been obvious that Addy accepts voice recognition, in an access control environment, in order for an individual to leave a message at an entrance point with the intention of being delivered to a recipient.

For claim 22, Addy discloses the RFID reader further to contain algorithms (col 6, Ins 25 and 26) to process frequency waves received by the glass detector and Pratt discloses the acoustic transducer; however neither Addy nor Pratt disclose retransmitting digitized audio waves via wireless communications.

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Moskowitz discloses this feature (col 3, Ins 5-15; Fig. 3, items 300 and 320; Fig. 2, item 220; col 4, Ins 56-67; col 5, Ins 40-44). It would have been obvious that Addy accepts and retransmits audio data, in an access control environment, in order for an individual to leave a message at an entrance point with the intention of being delivered to a recipient in a wireless manner.

11. Claims 25 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Addy et al. (U.S. 6,445,291) and further in view of Skinner (U.S. 6,703,930).

For claim 25, Addy discloses RFID readers to receive environmental parameters, but does not disclose temperature. Skinner, on the other hand, discloses RFID readers to receive temperature data (col 3, Ins 15-19; col 4, Ins 13-16, 31-32, and 54-57). It would have been obvious to detect an extreme temperature so that climate control can be implemented on the system thereby promoting energy efficiency.

For claim 26, Addy discloses RFID readers to receive environmental parameters, but does not disclose water detectors. Skinner, on the other hand, discloses RFID readers to receive notification of the presence of water (col 3, Ins 15-19; col 4, Ins 13-16, 31-32, and 54-57). It would have been obvious to detect the presence of water in order to notify an individual of excessive water levels in a residential environment.

12. Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Addy and further in view of Moskowitz et al. (U.S. 6,483,433).

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For claim 27, Addy does not disclose a camera in the RFID reader; however, Moskowitz does disclose a camera in combination with an RFID reader (col 4, Ins 42-47 and 56). It would be obvious to disclose a camera in combination with an RFID reader in order to enhance the security of the access control system. Not only data, but a photograph plus data can be transmitted to a recipient.

For claim 28, Addy discloses the RFID reader to contain algorithms (col 6, Ins 25 and 26) to process frequency waves received by the environmental parameters, but does not disclose a camera for wireless transmission. Moskowitz does disclose a reader to digitize pictures recorded by the camera, and transmit the digitized pictures via wireless communications (col 6, Ins 21-26, 30-35, and 49-52). It would be obvious to disclose a camera for transmitting photos to a recipient in order to enhance the security of the access control system.

13. Claims 39-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Addy et al. (U.S. 6,445,291) and further in view of Lancaster (U.S. 2003/0227385)

For claim 39, Addy does not disclose mounting structure specifics of the first RFID reader; however, Lancaster discloses an RFID reader that is mechanically mounted to a plate, and wherein the plate can be mechanically mounted to an outlet (parag 0012, Ins 1-4). It is well known that an electrical box contains an electrical outlet. It would be obvious to mount an RFID reader to a

plate, such as an electrical box in order to identify the electrical box.

Identification is a key factor in terms of security.

For claim 40, Addy does not disclose mounting structure specifics of the first RFID reader; however, Lancaster discloses an RFID reader that is integrated with an outlet, and the physical packaging of the integrated RFID reader can be installed within a standard outlet box approved for use within buildings (parag 0016, Ins 7-9; Fig. 8 – Electrical Box, RFID/EAS tag). It would be obvious to mount an RFID reader to a plate, such as an electrical box or power outlet in order to identify electrical devices. Identification is a key factor in terms of security.

For claim 41, Addy does not disclose mounting structure specifics of the first RFID reader; however, Lancaster discloses an RFID reader that is integrated with an electrical box, and the physical packaging of the integrated RFID reader can be installed within a standard outlet box approved for use within buildings (parag 0016, Ins 7-9; Fig. 8 – Electrical Box, RFID/EAS tag). It is well known that light switches can be installed in standard outlet boxes. It would be obvious to mount an RFID reader to a light switch in order to identify the switch. Identification is a key factor in terms of security.

### ***Conclusion***

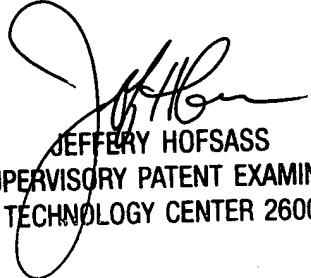
14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer A. Stone whose telephone number is (571) 272.2976. The examiner can normally be reached 8:00-4:30, M-F.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Jeffery Hofsass can be reached at (571) 272.2981. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872.9306 for regular and after final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature of relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (571) 272.2600.

Jennifer Stone  
October 22, 2004



JEFFERY HOFSSASS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
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